Coutts wed from Fifth Page. aid before. They made by it; but whether they did or not, it was their duty at such hours as this to see that the Republic received no detriment, no matter whose chances for the Presidency were periled by the discussion.

He agreed with Mr. Cheever utterly in the doctrine hich he had been almost the first in this Empire City avow—the doctrine of committal for contempt. he Senate had no such right, either as a legislature The Senate had no such right, either as a legislature as a court. Nor in any court under republican institutions did there abide a shadow of this despotic correction—the right to commit for contempt. We did not bring it over to these States, any more than we brought the King's right to travel and take men's houses and eat up their food without paying for it, as the Stuarts did for hundreds of years. It was a relie of despotism the existence of which nothing but the servile indifference or the timidity of the Republican members of the Senate ever for a moment allowed. If This Trainexs had not had its heart eaten out by the missrable chances of Republican success, it might have made some effort to give the keynote to the Northern and to this outrage upon the rights of missrable chances of the surfage upon the rights of missrable chances of the surfage upon the rights of missrable profader even than chattel Slaven.

Enamp, broader even than chattel Slavery mass no expericial evil that could be killed by a single blow. It was grouted into the very machinery of the State; it struck its roots through a thousand strata, and was more powerful than the Union itself. Many men had thought they saw it dying, and had been disappointed. John Randolph said, thirty years ago: "Slavery is so weak in Virginia, that we shall live to see the slave chasing his master for a support, and the master trying to avoid his slave." After he made the prophecy. Slavery swept over the Mississippi, and stole new lands upon which to plant itself, and tock a new lease of life for half a century. To-day Republicanism taid down the debusive principle that if Slavery could be surbed in the Territories and the womout soil of Virginia and the Carolisans, it would die of itself. But, in the mean time, their great agricultured discovery grano, was indertaking to renew the exhausted life of the Carolisans and of Georgia; \$10 said out upon an area are at the stack could be made upon Slavery which discovery like his would make she whole michinery of the Republican argument useless and baseless. No efficient attack could be made upon Slavery which did not denomice it as a sin.

the Republican argument useless and baseless. No efficient affack could be made upon Slavery which did not demeance it as a sin.

Did they believe that if 30,000 American pulpits had preached for three years, as this one Doctor of Diranity had preached to them this acorning, South Carotan would whip New-York into being her spaniely at Charleston. Political preaching! When Christ annodeced to his hearers his doctrine as to the fate and the similaress of the man on whem the tower of Sitoam fell, he was preaching to them about the dast was which the boys had hawked that morning from the streets of Jerusalem; he took for his taxt The Jerusalem Observer of that very week. No man followed in his footsteps who dad not do exactly the same. When her Mr. Phillips) wanted political preaching, he went to the New Testament, which was nothing but a political pamphlet suited to the meridian of Jerusalem. The Abolitionists had not even claimed lostice for the slave. They hed merely claimed their freedom; they had overlooked the fact that the Southern girl's diamonds were crushed out of his bones, and that the Eder of the Carolinas was the result of his toil.

They should have stananded of Senator Mason that

They should have demanded of Senator Mason that the disgouse the plunder in his pocket, throw of his stolen homespun, and walk out upon the pavement the maked robber which he was born. [Cheers.] They should have demanded that slaveholders educate their slaves in the best colleges, clothe them is broadcloth and velvet, and on bended knees beg them, accepting everything they had, to pardon the mame of robber, mained through six generations. Dr. Cheever said the Constitution was not Pro-Slavery. If it were so—if, with bouset papers—our Captain and officers had terred us into such pirates, then they were a great deal worse than he had supposed. The compromise between the North and South was like flast proposed by the boy whose father had given him a shilling, to the boy who had it cents; let's divide.

Dr. Cheever had thought Washington would not have approved of the slave construction of the "service or labor clause of the Constitution." He availed himself of it at any rate. He wrote to the Collector of Customs at Portsmouth-to bring back to Meant Vernon a slave who had sought the free air of the White Hills. But to the immertal honor of the great Virginian be it known that he added—"if the endeavor to take her back-would offend the prejudices of the farmers of N. H. do not attempt to do it." Thank God the Democratic party was annihilated. They remembered the etory of the bar-room bully who said he knocked his antagonist down with such a blow there was nothing lefter him. Next morning they brought a light and found nothing but a grease spot. The Democratic party had been knocked down and they had brought a light and found nothing but a grease spot. The Democratic party had been knocked down and they had brought a light and found nothing but the Censtitutional party. [Great haughter and applause.]

Mr. Phillips concluded by giving Mr. Seward, when the said that he would not interfere with Slavery in the States, credit for lying. He seid that William H. Seward designed, and the strangle it so soon as they could. [Lo

Seward designed, and the Republican party meant to cripple Slavery, and to strangle it so soon as they could. [Loud applause.] If William H. Seward entered the Presidential chair, he would mean that his name should go down to posterity with one hand on the American dag, and the other on the jugular vein of the Slave system. [Continued applause.] The slave holders knew better than to believe these lies which the Republicans called speeches. They knew the sentiment of the North; they read The N. Y. Herald and The N. Y. Tribune. What Mr. Seward could not say a the Senate; the other end of the telegraph said here. Here Dr. Cheever let the ent-out of the bag. [Applause.]

The Society adjourned to 74 p. m.

In the evening, the Rev. ARTHUR B. BRADFORD read a pungent discourse, mainly directed against the support given 46 Slavery by the Church. He was par-ticularly severe on the religious papers, of one of which be was formerly an editor. If Jesus Christ were to come on earth now, he thought he would come among the anti-Slavery men. He concluded by drawing no a bill of indictment against American Slavery. The Rev. Benian Greece of Whitesbore, N. Y., devoted his BEILIAH GREEF OF Whitesbore, N. I., accorded and bour to the demolition of Senator Seward's revent speech. The Rev. J. R. W. SLOAKE of the Covenant-ers concluded the evening with a stirring address. He called the Democratic party a pelitical Judas, always ready to betray the right for thirty pieces of silver, and

ready to betray the right for therty pieces of silver, and said that it had sow burst asunder and all its bowels had gashed out.

The audience was not quite so large as in the merning. But, both morning and evening, the attendance of begroes was many times larger than has ever been known before. They manifested their interest in the Anti-Slavery Society to a remarkable degree when the oldes went round. plates went round.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION. The annual sermon before the American Congregational Union was delivered last night in the Tabernacle Church, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, by the Rev. Dr. PHELPS, Professor in the Andover

Seminery, before a fair audience. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Lastsky of Greenwich, Conn., the Secretary, the Rev. ISAAC P. LANGwich, Conn., the Secsetary, the Rev. Isaac P. LandDon, made a brief statement of the doings of the
Union during the past year. Sixty-two churches in
all had been completed under their auspices. The
Treasurer had paid bills for 24 sanctuaries, and they
were now in correspondence with 21 other churches,
from whom they expected applications for assistance.
This year had really been the first year of their opera-

This year had really been the first year of their operations.

The total available resources during the year were
\$14,785 41, 20 of which had been expended, with the
exception of \$1,500, and this was pledged for the building of twenty-me churches not yet completed.

Dr. Prillers was then introduced, by the Pastor of
the Church, and stated that the subject which he had
selected, as most appropriate so the occasion, was the
relations of an exucated ministry to the masses of the
people. No other body of people were so much cocluded farm the ward as an educated ministry. Things
that, under other circumstances, would not be thought
of, were deemed indecorous in the minister's presence.
One cause of this way their addiction to books.

Although the closest study of books was a necessary
decipline and education to the ministry, this sectuation
from the world was to be guarded against. The pulpit
had but one that to exist me at all, and that was to
species, to a certain extern, upon the knowledge of the
people, and its power to expand their sympathies. It
was a principle in guiltary science that the possession
of a slight elevation was of coore value than a mountain; so the ministry chould or amand respect and culvate familiaries with as allege a variation as to make of a sight elevation was of coore value than a moun-tain; so the unitary chould occumend respect and cul-vate familiarity with so slight a variation as to make seent and descent easy. The how of demand and sup-ty applied also to the unitary. Aristogratic congre-ations, who felt above the masses, would relways have ministers to suit, and in nearly all denominations there

was a denominational policy,

Δ policy of exclusion of the masses, which is so ommon, may be worse than, and, indeed, may em-lody all the evils of a State Church. Such a policy was in direct conflict with true religion, Great chang's for good were often inaugurated, not by the governing larged were often mangurated, not by the governing larges, as such, but more frequently than otherwise commenced among the people, where the philosophic world least looked for them. On the contrary, it was generally true that evil works downward in society, as the history of licentious Courts and infidel aristocracies proved. The speaker proceeded to enlarge upon this part of his subject, and showed from history that recovering for good generally were carried out by the

tinker in prison, was read extensively by colliers and peasants, before the educated people of England found that there was any literary merit in it.

The legitimate business of the pastor was to lead the masses in all popular movements. He should not fall in the rear. Had the old Huguenot Ministry of France not been banished, there would not have been a reign of terror in that country, such as followed. "He is a madman," said some one to Lord Mansfield, on reading the speeches of James Otis; to which the reply was that he may overturn the Government, for "one madman makes many." So there were occasional awakenings of intellect and religion among the people, and the Ministry were the natural leaders in such cases. Said the Emperor of Russia, when Moscow was burning, "Wherever the people are, there is the Empire of Russia;" so it was with the empire of the pulpit. Where the Church and the masses of the people are separated, preaching becomes powerless from false aims; preachers describe fossil characters, instead of living men and women; they retain the obsolete phraseology of me, What was appropriate, because the phraseology of me, What was wanted was a ministry for the masses, and the Church would then be on the highway of success in converting the world.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION. The Surday-Schools of the Baptist, Dutch Reformed, and Presbyterian Churches of the city, which compose the New-York Sunday-School Union, assembled at the respective churches with which they were connected early in the afternoon yesterday, and walked in provession, preceded by banners, and wearing badges, severally to the places assigned them by the Committee of Arrangements, to meet for the velebration of the 44th anniversary of the Union. There was a large turnout of the youthful army, notwithstanding the unpropitious weather. The exercises at all the places were alike, and were commenced at 2½ o'clock precisely. They consisted of the singing of appropriate hymns by the children, and wrief addresses by elergyness and others.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng spoke to the children at the Fourteenth street Presbyterian Church, and also at the Presbyterian Church in Avenue C.

At the Second avenue Baptist Tabernacle interesting addresses were made by the Rev. Messre. Barstow and Hamilton. respective churches with which they were connected

and Hamilton.
At the Mercer street Church, the Rev. Dr. STRONG At the Mercer street Church, the Rev. Dr. Strong spoke in a manner peculiarly interesting to children.

The Rev. Dr. DCTCHER and others addressed the children at the Tenth street Church. The annual meeting of the Society was held last evening at the Rev. Dr. Adams's Church, Madison square. The Rev. Dr. Frans, President of the Society occupied the chair. There was a large audience in attendance. The exercises were opened with singing by the congregation and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Newell.

The manneal report was then read by the Corresponding Socretary, the Rev. Dr. McKellloott. The report referred to the objects of the Society, and the influences which resulted in its formation, the principal of which was the desire to impart religious instruction to the chibben of the poor, the hardened, and the perverted, and spoke of the means employed to that end during

children of the poor, the hardened, and the perverted, and spoke of the means employed to that end during the past year. Much had been accomplished by voluntary visitations of members of the Society and theological students. At a cost not exceeding \$443 they had visited more than \$0,000 families, and by their means more than \$0,000 children had been gathered into the schools. From the reports received, the following particulars were cathered:

ticulars were gathered:
Whole number of Schools now in the Union....
Whole number of pupils in them.
Number of new Schools added to the Union during the Whele number of pupils in them.

Number of new Schools added to the Union during the last year.

Number of Feachers.

Number of scholars connected with no particular church or congregation.

Number of scholars connected with no particular church or congregation.

Number of colored children.

Number of pupils in the Infant Classes.

Number of pupils in the Infant Classes.

Number of volumes in the Libraries.

Number of volumes in the Libraries.

Number of volumes in the Libraries.

Number of corrections during the year.

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The Rev. Dr. Lownr next delivered an interesting address; a hymn was sung, and then

The Rev. Mr. Willettis, a representative of the Parent Society, the American Sunday-School Union, was instroduced to speak. The anniversary of that Society is to be held this evening in Philadelphia. While the daughter, he said, had been laboring in the city, the mother had been engaged in a more extended field; and to show with what success, he rend from the Thirty-sixth Annual Report of that Society the follow-

Thirty-sixth Annual Report of that Society the follow-

Thirty-sixth Annual Report of that Society the fing interesting particulars:

New Schools organized directly by Missionaries where none previously existed.

Touthers pledring themselves to conduct these Schools Children enrolled at the time of organization.

Schools visited and aided by the Missionaries.

Teachers laboring in the Schools.

Schools in attendance.

Whole number of Schools organized and aided.

Whole number of Teachers.

Whole number of Feachers.

Whole number of Schools organized and called of the second of the se

ciars. n States—Schools organized, 363, with 2,990 teachers, scholars; schools aided, 337—having 2,836 teachers,

and 22,27 scholars.

Western States—Schools organized, 1,852—having 8,807 teachers, and 49,853 scholars; schools aided, 2,442, containing 19,570 teachers, and 122,469 scholars.

Finances in Missionary Department.

Receipts in Donations. \$57,499 99

Receipts in Legacies. 13,626 23 Total. \$77,326 22 Increase over last year. \$7,668 78

Publication Department.

The number of new issues is forty-five, being an increase over any former year. The Society now issues a new book every Saturday morning. The sales were \$234,436 f2, being an increase of \$52,010 52, making the actual receipts for the year, from donations, legacies and sales, \$511,553 04. The number of regular issues of its periodicals per mosth is now over 600,000 The Rev. Mr. ELLs of Brooklyn next spoke briefly.

The Rev. Mr. Eells of Brooklyn next spoke briefly, the Doxology was sung, and benedletion pronounced, after which the following officers and Managers for the ensuing year were elected:
Proident—Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D. Vice Presidents—Willam Forrest, John R. Hurd, J. W. C. Leveridge, M. C. Morgan, Albert Woodruff, Geo. S. Conver. Treasurer—Goo. S. Scofield. Corresponding Secretary—James N. McElligott. Recording Secretary—Samuel Holmes. Managers—B. B. Atterbury, J. C. Rexter, William C. Gliman, John C. Hisney, Peter Balen, A. S. Jewell, Nathan Lane, Joseph Wales, Thomas Bond, John B. Wells, J. B. Thomson, S. S. Constant, Raiph Wells, J. W. Bulkley, Wm. F. Cook, J. M. Whitebead, William Phelps, John E. Parsons, Washington Hasbronck, Samoel Raynor, Avery Bills, jir., John H. Spragoe, Charles H. Fanning, Wn. W. Hague, Rev. J. H. Buttis, ex-officio.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.

The Eleventh Anniversary of this Society was held last night at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fourth avenue, Rev. Dr. Hague, Baptist, in the chair. After the usual religious exercises, the financial and general reports for the year were read. We gather from them the following facts relating to the progress and prospects of the

ing facts relating to the progress and prospects of the Union:

The number of persons employed in the Home Field the whole or part of the year, is seventy-three, an advance of ten on the number reported at the anniversary of 189. They have been of nine different religious denominations, and of seven different nationalities. They have being the seven different of this of the Year States, embracing the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western division of the country, east of the Rocky Mountains. Number of children receiving instruction in mission, week-day, Sanday, and Industrial schools, is 4,617, an advance on the preceding year of 481, which, added to the 14,250 previously reported, makes an aggregate of 18,300 children who have capoyed the labors of the Society. Number of teachers, male and semale 406, an advance of 131 on the number of the year before. Hundreds of Romanista have been convinced of the error of Romanism as a system of religion, and have avowed their convictions to the paisionaries while the converts to Christ, including those in the Kaniskee Colony, amount to nearly 1,000 souls. The new Stations entered during the year are interest, chiefly in the Eastern. Middle, and Western States, where the Romanies are in the largest numbers. The number of pages of printed matter sent out during the year, amogate to 2,000, in English, German. French, and Spanish languages, adapted both to Protestant and Romani Catholic readers.

The French Cagadian Missionary Society at Moutreal, suring the last year, hass, apployed 25 male and 4 female inharces, and in rations services. 25th Edmantical Institutes at Point and Tremblaced Protestantism almost the mission was established. A new and powerful impulse has been fiven to the work for religion, in the services and in the report of that Society that more than 1,000 souls have enhanced Protestantism almost the mission was established. A new and powerful impulse has been given to the work for the form that benduary to their native land. Forty young laddes are now in t The number of persons employed in the Home Field the whole or part of the year, is seventy-three, an advance of ten on

the history of licentious Courts and infided aristocracies proved. The speaker proceeded to enlarge upon this part of his subject, and showed from history that movements for good generally were carried out by the adneated classes.

The Pilgrim's Progress, which was conceived by a years since, when inquiry was made concerning it 1,000 Protest-

Set pasters, who supplied from 1,500 to 1,600 places of working, and had from 1,700 to 1,800 elementary schools under their direction. These numbers have increased since that time. The aggregate Protestant population in France now is computed to be not less than 4,000,000.

In conclusion, the missionary force in the foreign field, as connected directly with the Board and also with those missionary organizations with which the Society cooperates by pecuniary aid, comprising pastors, evangelists, Bible-readers, colporteurs, and elaborers of various kinds, amounts to 212 persons, an advance of reven individuals on the number specified in the last report.

The Evangelical Society is the organ of Rhose churches of France which act independently of state patronage and supervision. These churches are few, and not distinguished by wealth, and yet they have charished a strong missionary spirit, and labored with exemplary zeal in the work of evangolization.

The Treasurer's Report showed bulance last year \$582. Balance now \$2,000. Total receipts about \$68,000. Collections and donations have been considerably in advance of the previous year.

The resolutions which followed the Reports affirm that while this Society can no part in political movements, nor seek in any way to employ political instruments to produce a change in the institutions of society, yet we cannot, in honesty, conceal our convictions in a civil freedom is intimately connected with the progress of pure Christianity, and that it will always result from the prevalence of Christian principles in any community. That we, therefore, look with profound sympathy on the noble and successful efforts of the Italian races to cast off all their political subjection to usurped power, and especially that monstrous form of it which is exercised by the Biokop of Romes and to substitute a Government of Law for one of irresponsible Will.

That we regard ourselves as particularly adel open to expression of the spread of region. The work was begun but a few years ago among t could hope. On the whole, he saw most flattering promise of great results by this work among our Roman Catholic brethren; from them he would go to the next nearest Christian people, such as the Greek Church, or the Jews, or Mohommedan, and so grading down its

utter l'aganism.

The Rev. Mr. Braudous of Cawada, formerly a Roman Catholic, but now a missionary of the Society in the West, detailed his pilgrimage from Romanism.

The Rev. Dr. Kirkt of Boston spoke to the resolution of sympathy with the efforts of the Italian people to secure to themselves a more liberal government, and complimentary to the powers which have been on their side in the struggle. The speaker was elequent and enthusiantic over the fair prospect for full spiritual liberty in Italy, and the andience were deeply interested. Aduding to Louis Napoleon as an agest in this work, he said he believed France would yet become Protestara. Louis Napoleon was a great mistrument in the hands of Providence; no better, no wore than the ranse of statesman; a thinking, reading, silent man in a nation of takters; he knows much of foreign governments, but more of his own; he knows the Carbonari, and came near being one himself. He is a son of the Church, but rather rebellions, siace he is pulling the house down about the old gentleman's ears. Dr. Kirk gave a serio-comic portraiture of the condition of the Pope's temporal government, and severely criticised the inconsistencies and absurdities of his position in the late difficulties with France.

After singing and benediction the audience departed.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

A meeting of the friends of the American Tract Soci cty, introductory to the regular anniversary exercises to-day, was held last evening in the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette place. A full assemblage occupied

Church, Lafayette place. A full assemblage occupion the floor and galleries.

HIRAM KETCHUM, esq., occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting, remarked that, instead of the religious exercises, properly so called, for a few years past they had had sharp controversics—in fact, behating clubs—on the anniversary day of the Society. This night, for once, they intended to have a brotherly time. The next day controversy might possibly ensue, but it should not mar the barmeny of one evening at least.

The Rev. Dr. LATHROP then offered the opening Prayer.
The Rev. Mr. EASTMAN, one of the Secretaries of

The Rev. Mr. Eastman, one of the Secretaries of the Society, followed with a resumé of its character and operations. He said that the Society was organized as a national institution, designed to embrace all who could harmonize in spreading the Gospel over our whole land and the world; and for thirty two years it had steadily pursued its appropriate work. Its volume circulation early awakened in the community a deep interest in its power and adaptation to furnish the masses with an evangelical literature. It had issued nearly 15,000,000 of volumes, 210,000,000 of tracts, and more than SC,000,000 coplex of its periodicals.

Coloctage in this land originating with the Society in 1941, had sured over the country, commending itself to good men every-

benevolent institution.

The Society's foreign appropriations in cash for the year had been \$12,000, and since its formation \$210,000. These grants had given an impetus to the press abroad which had been felt round the globe.

Beside the grants in money, it has during the year made grants of publications to the amount of \$45,000. About half of these had been given to missionaries in foreign lands, to the shipping for fereign ports, to the army and navy, to literary, humane, and crinatant institutions, and Mission Sabbath-Schools; to Domestic Missionnaries, to auxiliaries, to individuals, and to life members and directors. The other half had been distributed by colporteurs in the different States of the Union. In the Northern and Middie States, 12,350,000 pages, value, \$5,000. In the Western and North-Western States, 6,500,000 pages, or \$4,000. In the Southern and South-Western States, 15,371,000, or \$10,000. Of the 649 colporteurs and students at work during the past year, 272 labored in the Northern States, 15,2 in the Western States, and 261 in the Southern States, sanding everywhere a ready access to the homes and hearts of the people.

The Rev. Dr. Scudder, of the Arcot Mission, India, here moved the following resolution:

Recoired. That this meeting gratefully recognize the goodness. he grobe.

Beside the grants in money, it has during the year made grants

here moved the following resolution:

Recover, That this meeting grasefully recognize the goodness of God in the establishment of the American Tract Society as a national institution on the basis of Christian union; in its firm adherence, through thirty five years, to the principles on which it was formed and in the abundant blessings with which God has crowned its ishors at home and abroad.

Recovered, That the cordial cohoperation of good men in this and kindred societies, in the union prayer-meetings now so prevalent, and in various efforts in this country and in Europe to bring lost men under the power of divine truth, gives cheering evidence that the day approaches when the oneness of Christ's children will be fully manifested.

Dr. Scudden supported these resolutions in a forcible and interesting speech, devoted especially to a marrative of the assistance which the Tract Society had afforded to missionary operations in India. They were then put to vote and carried, after which the Missionary Hymn was sung by the congregation.

then put to vote and carried, after which the Missionary Hymn was sung by the congregation.

The Rev. Dr. Fullen of Baltimore offered the following resolution in addition to those already passed:

Resolved, That the national and catholic spirit of the American Tract Seciety, and its influence upon the literature of the land, ought to make it dear to every-Christian and American patriot.

The mover said Seneca had written that "the sources of large rivers were sacred, and that alturs should be built there." And if the fountains of great streams were so honored, how ought they to venerate the sources from whence flowed the religious truth and enlightenment of the age? The spirit of conservatism the sources from whence howed the reignous truth and enlightenment of the age? The spirit of conservatism had formerly been a clog to truth. Now there was no danger from this source. A reckless spirit of innovation "reveled, raved, and maddened round the land." And yet, if people would read the record of the sacrificas and self-denials of the past, he did not believe it would be so. It seemed to us as if the Union had always good. But he cave would be historically the

fices and self-denials of the past, he did not believe it would be so. It seemed to us as if the Union had always stood. But let one read the history of the United States Constitution—a history which Mr. Webster had contemplated writing, and which plan Mr. Curtis of Boston and nobly carried out, he would see that the framers of that document had achieved a triumph almost as great as that of '76. Just so with the history of the Tract Society. If its members would look at the strugles of its early life, they would see how devoid of party spirit and sectarianism its founders had been. He wanted briefly to allude to a few points embraced in the resolution. First, the Tract Society was national. He loved that word. If the Union should be dissolved, he would hoist a flag over his house in Bultimore, and say that he lived and died in the United States. [Sensation.] Time was when the members of the Tract Society came harmoniously together from every portion of the land. Now they seemed on the eve of disorganization. And owing to what? Merely to the misconduct of a few intemperate men—men who would cause strife and dissension wherever they went. He know not whether to call a disamionist idiot, traitor, or incendiary, and should be at a loss how to designate him, had not the times which produced him also produced his name—Politician! [Sensation.]

Secondly, he loved the Tract Society because it was catholic, not sectarian. Anyone who refused to cooperate with Christians on account of difference in creed,

catholic, not sectarian. Anyone who refused to cooperate with Christians on account of difference in creed, might be sincere, but he was not a Protestant. For might be sincere, but he was not a Protestant. For there were only two divisions—that of Rome, which was a self-constituted "infallible" church, and that of Luther, which protested against all close communion. He did not wish to compromise with any sin, but this Society was not a union of denominations, but a union of Christians. Lastly, he referred to the tremendous infinence of the Press, and its power to spread the truths of the Gospel, through the medium of the Trace

The Annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association was held last night at Clinton Hall, about 400 members being present. The chair was occupied by Mr. George W. Blust, who made a few prefatory remarks, and introduced Mr. Ballard, who read the annual report, from which we make the following extracts, as being likely to interest the public:

The total number of persons entitled to the privileges of the Library at this time is 5,668, of whom 4,686 are \$2 members, and 356 \$5 members; the remainder are either stockholders of Clinton Hall, honorary, or life members.

The membership roll shows a falling off in the aggregate of 50 members during the year, which is much less than for either of the last three years. The list of honorary members has been increased in 1859-60 by the names of Gov. Morgan and the Hon. John Cochrane; to the last named of which gentlemen due acknowledgment is made for valumble domations of public documents. Four honorary members have died during the year, viz: Prof. D. Olmsted, Theodore Sedgwick, Washington Irving, and N. Taylor. Suitable tributes are paid to the memory of these gentlemen in the report, as also a friendly reference to the character and usefulness of Mr. R. B. Brown, an ex-

Balance in Treasury
The receipt of \$10,000 from the executors of the late
Seth Grosvenor, csq., is gratefully acknowledged, and
the details of the investment of this legacy and the Seth Grosvenor, csq., is gratefully acknowledge., and the details of the investment of this legacy and the Demilt Fund, are fully given. A statistice. account of the book purchases annually for the post 10 years, is given in the report, from which much useful information is deducible. The number of tooks added during the last year is: by purchase, 2 set volumes, by donation, 321; total, 3.183 volumes. The aggregate number of volumes now in the Library, is 54,351, from which, however, in atiowance should be made for damaged and lest books. The amount expended for books the past year, was \$2,053, the whole of which was provided out of the regular income of the Institution, and without dependence upon profits of lectures.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, the Charrana stated that the next business for the consideration of the Association was in regard to the amendment to the By-Laws, proposed in the report, namely the raising of the yearly dues of members \$1.

A beardless youth, named Tucker, obtained the floor amid loud applanse, and commenced making a very claborate speech relative to the policy of increasing the yearly dues, when a gentleman rose to a point of order, which was that Mr. T. had not paid his dues, and that his name had been stricken from the roll.

The Charranasked Mr. Tucker, as a gentleman, if he considered himself a member in good standing of the Association.

Mr. Tucker replied that he did so consider himself a

Association.

Mr. Tucker replied that he did so consider himself a member in good standing, when the Chair decided him in order. The young speaker, who is gifted with a remarkably free and easy flow of speech, was about resuming his argument, when further points of order were raised. The Chairman, after hearing a brief disciplination of the control were raised. The Chairman, after hearing a brief dis-cussion upon the matter, reversed his decision, and re-quested Mr. Tucker to take his seat. This decision of the Chair was received with tremendons applause; but the applause did not seem a whit greater than when Mr. Tucker first rose to speak.

After speeches from Mr. Pauce, Mr. Haff, Mr. An-Nold, and others, the question was finally taken upon amending the by-laws, by raising the yearly dues \$1 ner member.

per member.

The Chair being unable to decide the vote viva voce. on account of the yelling indulged in by some of the members, a count was called for, and those opposed to or in favor of the amendment took their respective sides of the hall. The tellers reported the count, upon which the Chair decided that the proposed amendment

was lost.

A stormy time ensued, and for the space of half A stormy time ensured, and nor the space of man about the meeting was confusion worse confounded, the members apparently forgetting that they had any character to custain. A variety of resolutions and amendaments were offered and lost, and a motion was finally carried to reconsider. A new count was ordered, and upon the report of the tellers the Chair again decided the according to the the according to the wherethe amendment lost by a constitutional vote; where-upon the few who voted in the negative were uprouri-ous in their enthusissm.

The meeting, on motion, adjourned until Friday

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Twenty-fourth Anniversary of the American Temperance Union was held at the Puritan Church, on ion avuare, last evening. A letter was read from Gov. Briggs of Pittsfield, regretting his inability to attend from severe illness. EDWARD CORNING, esq., was called to preside, and prayer was offered. After a few remarks by the Chairman, Dr. Mansu, the Secread an abstract of the Annual Report, fro which we learn that 5,000 drinking-houses were closed in this city during the past year. The Temperance Societies were never more numerously attended that at present, nor in a more flourishing condition. Public at present, nor in a more nonrishing condition. Public sentiment against liquor-selling is rapidly increasing, and we may live to see the day when there shall not be a licensed grogshop in this country. The report states that many friends of the Temperance movement have shown a great apathy in fighting against the milder intexicants—beer, wine, and cider—but in the end they will find that in tolerating these beverages

they were but nourishing a viper in their bosom.

It recommends the establishment of a National Temperance Publishing House, for the dissemination of newspapers, tracts, and other temperance literature. Among seamen, the cause has been progressing most encouragingly. Upward of 34,000 sailors, mostly in

encouragingly. Upward of 34,000 sailors, mostly in the merchant service, have enrolled their names among those who abstain from spiritoous liquors. The donations for the year have been \$1,400.

Dr. Tryo then spoke of the great battle which the friends of temperance had been fighting for the past forty years. Said he—When we commenced the hight there were many men and women joined our ranks, who liked their glass of wine, but felt called upon to denounce the drunkard. Shortly after we made war against their favorite beverages, and determined to strike at the root of the disease, and then they forsook us by hundreds. Our enemies threw every obstacle in our way, but still we advanced onward, and grew and flourished. Latterly, however, many of those who commenced the fight, resolved to continue it to the bitter end, have gradually withdrawn, and many of them now take their wine, and other milder stimulants. They still consider themselves temperance advocates, and no doubt do fight against the use of spirituous

them now take their wine, and other milder stimulants. They still consider themselves temperance advocates, and no doubt do fight against the use of spirituous liquors, and for this we thank them. But I for one am willing to content myself with the good old Arab custom, and when I am thirsty, chuck a handful of water into my mouth.

From political parties we have nothing to hope. Whether the Republican party or the Democratic party is in power makes no difference to us; the Rum party is always in power. There is little choice between the political parties so far as the welfare of the temperance cause is concerned, for none of them will enact laws to assist us in saving our fellow-beings from a drunkard's grave. The reverend speaker read several recipes for making beer—one of them, requiring 48 filthy and poisonous ingredients, produced much saviriment. He said that 25,000 young men died every year in this state from the use of these drugged mixings, and the last Legislature made provision for full that number this year. The speaker appealed to the ladies to assist in this temperance movement by refusing to associate with drinking young men, and warned them to have nothing to do with such drugged puppies. Addresses were then made by Capt. Foote of the Navy, and Gen. Riley of Rochester. During the evening a collection was taken up for the good of the cause.

FIVE-POINTS LADIES' HOME MISSION. Last evening the Sixteenth Anniversary of the Ladies Home Missionary Soc. ety, having under their charge the Five-Points Mission, was held at the Academy of Music, FRANCIS HALL, es. .. in the Chair.

The Rev. Mr. HARE offered the opening prayer, The Rev. Mr. Harr offered the opening prayer, after which the children, numbering 300, sang the chorus and echo named "Morn amid the Mountains."

The Rev. A. S. Hust read the Annual L'eport, from which we glean the following facts: Places had been found for 105 destitute children, 10,000 garms "its had been distributed, 275 hats, 570 pairs of shoes, 5, 5 articles of bedding with food and clothing, 700 schos, 48 registered during the year; average attendance, 236, addition to church membership 42. The children sang some of their familiar songs, and delivered several dialogues; after which the collection

delivered several dialogues; after which the collection was taken up amounting to some \$400.

The Rev. Father Taylor of Boston came forward to address the meeting. He wished he was a Demosthones, or a Daniel Webster, just for that occasion. He wondered whether the children were going up or coming down. If they were all going up, he hoped God would take them all to him, but not just yet. He had visited the Five Points some years ago, and there he

and similar Societies. In this, as in other portions of his addrers, the speaker was very thoughtful and cloquent, and was repeatedly requested by the audience to continue his remarks.

The venerable Rev. Dr. Plusmer of Pittsburgh rose to second the resolution, saying that he had yet to meet the first man or woman that had ever expressed sorrow for any real service rendered the Tract Society.

The resolution was then passed, and the meeting closed with the singing of the Doxology:

"Presse God from whom all blessings flow."

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association was held last night at Clinton Hall, about the summed as great mistake in depending upon the law for the clevation and protection of the falling and the fallen. Love was the great antidote to all the evils in the world. A mother's kies—a mother's love—a mother to premarks, and introduced Mr. Ballard, who read the annual report, from which we make the following extracts, as being likely to interest the public:

The total number of persons entitled to the privileges of the Library at this time is 5,668, of whom 4,686 are \$2 members, and 336 \$5 members; the remainder are either stockholders of Clinton Hall, honorary, or life members.

The membership roll shows a falling off in the aggregate of 50 members during the year, which is much the members during the year, which is much the series of the had been mistaken. He hoped God would blass New-York for having done to much.

The children sang "Don't you hear the angels com-

The children sang "Don't you hear the angels com-The little ones were elevated upon a gallery on the

The little ones were elevated upon a gallery on the stage, and presented a clean and neat appearance, deporting themselves very well, and all appearance happy and contented.

At the conclusion of the exercises, little Martha Davizs, the daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Davies of the M. E. Church, who died last May, was called out, and rang, "Though I'm but a little maiden, God's so good to me," which brought down thunders of appliance.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSAL-

SERMON BY THE REV. D. K. LEE.

On Tuesday evening, in the Universalist Church orner of Bleecker and Downing streets, the Rev. D. K. Lee of Auburn, N. Y., preached the annual ser-mon before the New-York Association of Universal-

The attendance was large, but it was considerably past the appointed hour before the services were com-menced.

The Rev. Mr. Lee took his text from Matthew, 16th

menced.

The Rev. Mr. Lee took his text from Matthew, 16th chapter, and part of the 18th verse: "Upon this rock will I build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." He spoke of three universal empires of the world. The first, he said, was projected by Philip, the second by Cæsar, and the third the universal empire of Christ. The two former had their evils, but in the main they advanced the social condition of man, and left it to be perfected by the empire of Christ, which was destined to emancipate the world. Christians should not rest in the mere anticipation of that result, but should put forth their energies and zeal to accomplish what the universal kingdom of Christ demanded. Why did not Christians go out from their fine churches more than they did, and sow and reap the harvests of their religion? Why not improve moral culture, have more school-books, and carnest speech? The cry of the people now is for light; to give them books; and to give them more reason for believing as Christians did that Christ would conquer and redeem the world. He believed that the time would come when all men would be just; that this world would be an empire of just and righteous men.

NEW-YORK CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. This Society, which was formed a little over a year ago, and which received a charter at the hands of the last Legislature, held its first annual meeting last evening, at No. 3 Abingdon square. There was a large attendance of members, Mr. Alfred C. Hoe, the President, occupying the chair. From the annual report, which was read by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Solomon L. Hull, esq., the affairs of the Association are apparently in the most flourishing state, with bright promise for the future. The report gives the number of members as 720; the books in the library, 515, and 383 magazines and pamphlets, beside a multitude of daily and weekly papers.

The receipts for the year have been \$1,843 69, and the disbursements \$1,722 97—leaving a balance in the treasury of \$120 72.

The report announced the existence of a Debating Society, made up of members of the Association, which has held weekly sessions for nearly eight months. It was stated that the debates were participated in by a large number of the members with improving effect, and were now attended by ladies and gentlemen not belonging to the Association. In conclusion, a hope was expressed that they might in a few years rear a library as large and influential as that of the Mercantile Library Association. The reading-room is neatly and con fortably arranged. Most of the members are young mechanics.

A discussion upon proposed alterations in the Consti ago, and which received a charter at the hands of the

Mechanics.

A discussion upon proposed alterations in the Constitution occupied the meeting till a late hour.

WILLIAM S. BAILEY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: For years past I have given to Wm. S. Bailey, editor of The Free South newspaper, letters asking the friends of liberal opinions in the United States and sewhere to aid him by pecuniary donations. For

call all such letters and recommendations. White Hall, April 30, 1360.

P. S.—Beston Atlas, New York Evening Post, Anti-Slavery Standard, Beston Liberator, and other liberal journals will favor public juntice by publishing the above.

C.

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND .- " Censor the racing correspondent of Wilkes's Spirit, says of Mr. Ten Broeck's horses:

"I think that Umpire will hoist his flag at the eleventh hour and win the Two Thousand. I have no earthly cause for this opinion, but my conclusion is drawn in this way—if Mr. Ten Broeck finds the field drawn in this way—if Mr. Ten Broeck finds the field likely to be weak, he will pull out his horse and pick up this nice stake, which will pay his expenses for the Winter and help him a long way on into the Spring. Woodburn is in a handicap on Wednesday, which I think he can win, and on Thursday Prioress is engaged to meet Lifeboat and Special License, for The Whitp, which is a sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each; weight, 140 lb. each; distance, 4 miles I furlong and 173 yards."

BELLOWS-PINE-On Monday May 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. N. C. Locke, Mr. Theo-dore A. Bellows of this city, to Miss Susan A. Pine of Hemp-stead, N. J.

DIED.

EMMET—Suddenly, on Monday night, May 7, James J., son of Thomas Addis Emmet, in the 2th year of his age.

The funeral will take place to morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, from No. 24 University place.

The subject of the above notice had returned within a few days from a sea voyage, undertaken in the hope of arresting a pulmonary affection which had been for some months rapidly increasing. Those who knew his kind and gentle nature and exemplary life, can only account for this sad event from the immediate effect of, the disease acting upon a mind already enervated by broading on the prospect of its lingering and fatal termination.

For additional Marriages and Deaths see 7th Page.

. Movements of Ocean Steamers. TO DEPART.

Leave
New-York..... For Date
Liverpool May
Bremen May
Liverpool May
Hamburg May
Liverpool May
Havre May
Liverpool May
Liverpool May
Aspinwall May
Liverpool May
Aspinwall May
Galway May
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irlatic	3
TO ARRIVE.	
nois Southampton New-York April	25
12 New-York April	23
canaian Galway New York April	28
itenNew-YorkMay	1
varia Southampton New York May	5
rintic New-York May	9
emen Southampton New York May	16
	16
	19
	19

Passengers Sailed In ship Wm. Tell, for Harro-Rev. Dr. Hardenburg and lady, Miss Hardenburg, Miss Jane Roberts, Miss Emily R. Muligan.

Passengers Arrived In steamship Tentonia, from Hamburg and Southampton—ward and William Witte. A. Deesto, Amalia Memayer, EmPallitz, G. C. Muhll, R. Dreess, F. Grube, G. Langenschidt. In ship Aurora, from Liverpool—Mrs. Gradum and family.

L'ERUFORT, N. C., May 4.—The sohr. Mary D. Lane, Gan. ner, bount, to New York, was towed into this port this afternoon by a steamer, having encountered heavy gales on the 20th and 29th of April off h. afterns. May 7, 25 miles S. of Sandy Hook, by pilot-boat W. J. Romer (No. 12), U. S. gun-boat Pacetah, from Norfolk, ou a trial trip. May 8, do miles S. of Sandy Hook, by pilot-boat W. J. Romer (No. 17), bark Howland, of sigh from Beston for Mobile, 25 days out.

Disasters, &c.

MARINE JOURNAL

Cleared.

PORT OF NEW-YORK

Cleared.

Steamships—Jap" stown, Stimer, Richmond, &c., Lodgen & Heincken; St. J., onia, Cavendy, New-Orleans, Pacific Mail Standship Co; M., stangas, Liesegang, Matanass, Mora Bros., Navyrea & Co; J., rica (Br.), Shannon, Liverpool, E. Canard.

Bu",—Derby, Hutchinson, San Francisco, William T. Colegons & Co; Thornton, Collins, Liverpool, Williams & Gaion.

Barks—P. Pendleton Stimson, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co; Fortuna Constanza, Pitts, Marseilles, F. A. Brugiere; General Stricker, Henderson, Havana, H. S. Vining.

Brigs—Mannarilla, Deming, Elizabethport, M. Blanchard, M., Albima, Ames, Cienfogos, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners—Jamestown, Latourette, Petersburg, J. Hunter & Co; Minschaba, Candage, Boston, Brett, Son & Co; E. Baber, Recelman, Newbern, J. Smith & Co; Undine, Risley, Philosophia, J. Hand; Golden Earle, Kelesy, Baltimore, L. Kenney, Ocean Wave, Lockhart, Windson, D. R. Dewolf, M. Mouson, Brewster, Granda, Middeton & Co; J. B. & F. L., Parsey, Newbern, C. B. Dibble & Co; J. Forsyth, Holmes, Baltimers, Merrill & Abbott.

Sloop—America, Stedman, Providence, master.

Sloop—America, Stedman, Providence, master. Steamer—Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, F. Perkira

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia (Ham.), Taube, Humburg via Southampton April 25, moise, and 456 pass, to Kunhard & Co. Passed Sandy Hook at 8 am. Had beavy westerly winds and moderate weather throughout the passage.
Steamship Angusta, Woodhull, Savannah, moise, and pass, to S. L. Mitchill & Son.
Steamship Sophia, Durfrey, New-Orleans II days, in ballast to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Ship Southampton, Austin, Bombay Jan. 13, linseed, &c., to Snow & Burgess. Passed Cape of Good Hope March 3, crowed the Equator April 5. Feb. 27, in lat. 29 19 35, lon. 40 14 E., exchanged signals with ship Watkins, for Boston; 24th, lat. 21 90. S., lon. 25 8, spoke bark Mary Pipelia, from Singapore for Boston; showed a yellow and red signal with three black marris in center; March 5, lat. 25 2 S., lon. 20 27 E., exchanged signals an English brig bound to Cape Town, C. G. H.; April 3, lat. and English brig bound to Cape Town, C. G. H.; April 3, lat. S., lon. 31 27 W., exchanged signals with bark Quickstep, f. Colombo for Boston; 16th, lat. 29 N., lon. 57 10 W., exchanged signals with an Am. sohr, bound to Barbadoes, showing a red agnal, white letter A in center; May 1, off Hatterax, spoke the April 28, moise to John Gilkison & Co. Experienced heavy west gales up to April 23; since then light easterly winder; took a slave up to April 23; since then light easterly winder; took a slave up to April 23; since then light easterly winder; took a slave up to April 23; since then light easterly winder; took a slave up to April 23; since then light easterly winder; took a slave up to April 23; since then light easterly winder; took a slave up to April 23; since then light easterly winder; took a slave up to April 23; since then light easterly winder; took a slave up to April 23; since then light easterly winder; took a slave winder to seam feel to seam feel

tact with the Lightship, which stove our head rail and bul-warks.

Eark Atlanta (Bremen), Horstman, Bremen 20 days, mdsc. and 250 pass, to Hennings, Muller & Goeling. May 2, lat. 41 29, long 60 23, spoke Bremen bark Charles, from Cardiff for New-York. Fark Maria Morton, Bulkley, Savannah 8 days, cotton, &c., to W. B. Scranton. May 3, lat. 53 30, lon. 35, felt in with the salir, Roseneath (of Boston), dismasted and abandoned. Bark Sartella, Cole, New-Orlean 28; days, make. and 61 pass to Wm. Nelson & Sons. Was up to the Delaware April 26, and was blown back. Bark Jeverinna (Old.), Stellmann, Rotterdam 33 days, makes and 16 pass, to Roger Bros. has experienced some very heavy weather. Bark Marmion, Adams, Cienfuegos April 11, sugar to John Riley.

Bark Marmion, Adams, Commence and Riley.
Bark Pallas, Mathie, Pernambur.
2 days, sunar to Kolff & Pernambur.
Brig Julia Ford (of Camden), Sweit, Ponce, P. R., April 18, melasses to C. H. Coffin. May 2, lat. 35 40, lon. 73 15, spoke the schr. Kate Waiher (of Banger), runsing S.; same day, spoke ship Southampton, from Bombay for New-York, 193 days out; 3d, spoke brig Marshall, of and for Boston from St. Thomas. Experienced very heavy weather off Hatterias for 6 days; passed large spoke brig Marshall, of and for Boston from St. Thomas. Experienced very heavy weather off Hatteras for 6 days; passed large quantities of cypress shingles adrill.

Brig Eaglet, Terry, Rio Janeiro March 25, coffee to order.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Douglas, Georgetown, S. C., 7 days, naval stores to Bollner, Potter & Co. May 2, Cape Lookout bearing, N. W., 30 miles distant, spoke and boarded sohr. Mary D. tem; from Matanzas for New York, in a crippide condition; had experienced very heavy weather during April 27, 28 and 29, during which had parted both gaffs and main boom, lost mainsail, lost deck load, starboard raft and stauncheons, stove forward house, and had been leaking badly; but as the gale absted could keep her free; supplied her with a discharging gaff, and such other things as we could spare; the such. Laura Gettrade was in conspany, and cupplied her with bread on board the Mary D. Lang all hands were safe and well; would probably put into Beaufort, N. C., to repair.

all hands were safe and wen, a source of the N. C., to repair.

Schr. Sunny South, Weeks, Georgetown, S. C., 12 days, naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co. May 2, lat. 32 50, lon. 70 15, spoke schr. Greenland, from Jacksonville for New-Haven, with nudder and boat gone, and sails split.

Schr. Kessuth, Lee, Newburyport 3 days, mdse, to Stark W.

port.
Schr. N. M. Smith. Wyatt, Charleston 8 days, cotton. &c., to
McCrendy, Mctt & Co.
Schr. Jenns Smith. Dayton, Wilmington, N. C., 7 days, naval
stores to Jenns Smith & Co.
Schr. Lady Sale (Br.), Brow. Charlettelown, P. E. L., 14 days,
jointoes and cast to C. H. Trumbull.
Schr. E. Shedden, White, Wilmington, N. C., 4 days, naval Schr. Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Charleston 7 days, cotton, Schr. Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Charleston 7 days, cotton, Schr. John Aumack, Fierce, Wilmington, N. C., 7 days, naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.
Schr. Game Cock, Landly, Embrort 6 days, Inthe and fish to Storges & Co.
Schr. Lucinda (Br.), Guild, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 days, potatoes to D. R. Dewolf.
Schr. Www. Co. reasons satisfactory to myself, I feel it my duty to re-

to D. R. Dewelf.
Schr. Wm. Carroll, Chipman, Frankfort 7 days, stone to S. M.
D. McAelister.
Schr. Caroline Knight, Parker, Lubec 4 days, plaster to John
Ecynton & Son.
Schr. Mary, Boyell, Eastport 5 days, plaster to John Boynton
Schr. Mary, Boyell, Eastport 5 days, plaster to John Boynton

Ecynton & Son.

Schr. Mary, Boyell, Eastport 5 days, plaster to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Mary, Boyell, Eastport 5 days, plaster to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Maxson Rogers, Farren, Matanzas 16 days, fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. S. J. Waring, Smith, Savannah 6 days, cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Arietts, Chase, Ciudad Bolivar April 10, mdse. to master. Had very heavy weather in the Guiff.

Schr. Relie, Cubberly, Virginia 3 days, oysters.

Schr. Robury, Post, Baltimore 6 days, staves.

Schr. C. H. Moller, Allen, York River 2 days, oysters.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Johnson, Virginia 2 days, oysters.

Schr. G. & N. Rogers, Johnson, Virginia 2 days, oysters.

Schr. Barbara, Crane, Virginia 3 days, wood.

Schr. Barbara, Crane, Virginia 3 days, wood.

Schr. Barbara, Crane, Virginia 3 days, wood.

Schr. Berten, Bolt, Boston, Indee, for Albany.

Schr. Dolidia, Lovell, Albany, mdse, for Boston.

Schr. Gazette, Bolt, Boston, indee, for Albany.

Schr. Dolphin, —, Termont 5 days, sist to master.

Schr. S. M. Shaddick, Foster, Fortland, Conn., stone.

Schr. S. M. Shaddick, Foster, Fortland, Conn., stone.

Schr. A. P. Howe, Applegate, Baltimore, coal.

Schr. A. P. Howe, Applegate, Baltimore, coal.

Schr. Alida, Tripple, New-London 3 days, oil to master.

Schr. Onward, Johnson, Kingston, coal for Boston.

Schr. M. W. Lawson, Lawson, Virginia, oysters.

Schr. W. B. Anderson, Housenam, Virginia, oysters.

Schr. Charles, Holman, Taunten, mails.

Schr. Amelia, Kelly, Gloucester, fish.

Schr. Amelia, Kelly, Gloucester, fish.

Schr. Amelia, Kelly, Gloucester, fish.

Schr. Mersenger, Doane, Gloucester, fish.

Schr. Mersenger, Bonne, Gloucester, fish.

Schr. Mersenger, Holman, Taunten, mails.

Schr. W. Hittelloud, Leavitt, Virginia, wood.

Schr. G. W. Whistler, Parker, Virginia, wood.

Schr. G. Duncan, Chambers, Virginia, wood.

Schr. G. Duncan, Chambers, Virginia, wood.

Schr.

mer Petrel, Baker, Providence, mase, to Issae Odell. BELOW-Ship Liverpool, Kearney, Liverpool, to Grinnell,

BELOW-Ship Liverpool, Kearney, Liverpool, to Orano, Minture & Co.
Ship Germania, Whitlock, Havre.
Ship BurMah, from Rotterdam.—[All three by pilet-boot Edwin Blant (No. 2).
Ship Constellation, Melliner, Liverpool April 12, mass. to G. Ship Charles (Bremen), Deike, Cardiff April 3. SALLED Steamships Matauras, Matauras; St. Louis, New-Orleans, Jamestown, Richmond, &c.

WIND-During the day, from N. E. to E. S. E.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, May 7.—Arr. brig Mary Hatfield, Hatfield, from New-York for Windsor, N. S.; schra, Isaac Hinckley, Lozett, Rappshannock; Chectaw, Harding, New-York for Warcham; Origon, Arey, do. for Portsmouth; Pellas, French, and Cathadas Wilcox, McFarland, do. for Portland: Spocane, Lopes do. for Camden; Nelson Wells, Rider, do. for Newburyport; Evergreea, Potter, Philadelphia for Boston; J. B. Hodgman, Rich, and Chas, A. Snow, Robbins, Elizabethport for Seco; Protection, David, do. for Boston; Banger, Jerdan, Rondout for Newburyport; C. A. Stetaon, Rich, Philadelphia for Boston; Trebection, David, do. for Boston; Buger, Jerdan, Rondout for Newburyport; C. A. Stetaon, Rich, Philadelphia for Boston.

May R.—Arr. brig Matron, Taylor, Cardenas April 19. Speit, April 27, lat. 34 20, lon. 74 20, bark Johns Cammert, Hackman, from New-Orleans for Boston; May 6, lat. 30 30, lon. 72 20, bark Time, from Coast of Africa for Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Arr. berk Fred Lenning, from Messina, Spoke, April 12, bark Sallie Magee, from Richmond for Rio Janeiro.

NORFOLK, May 8.—Arr. clippor ship Carricos, from Philadelphia bound to Rio Janeiro, with coal; had cargo shirted, and lost her spars.

CHARLESTON, May 8.—The steamship Marion, Fostot, art. here at 7 o'clock this mersing.

BALTHOREE, May 8.—Arr. brig Lillian, from Ponce, P. 8.

loss her spers.

CHARLESTON. May 8.—The steamship Marion. Foster, arr., here at 7 o'cleck this morning.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Arr. brig Lillian, from Pence, P. R., April 15. with loss of foretopmast and part of deck load.

Brig Glimore, from St. Jago for New York, is reported below Norfolk, with loss of sails, lesky, and cargo damaged.

The Ketch Comet, from Bermuda, reports, an Sunday and Menday hast, encountered a very severe gale, and had a partical of her upper works and deck load washed away. April 25, 29 miles N. W. of Bermuda, speke Br. bark Jury, from Lisbon for Baltimore.

SAVANMAH, May 2.—The steamship Alabama, from New Yor, arr. here at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. All well.

BON, 'ON, May 8.—Arr. ships Uriel, Foster, Calontta; Sold Hunter, Crosby, do; bark R.Shlablife, Forbes, Palermo; steamer Kensington, Faker, Philadelphia.

Below, brig \$10:85 from Caldera.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—Arr. ship Samb E. Pettiprew, from Philadelphia.